## The Evening Times

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THE TIMES, in all its editions, Morning, Evenog, and Sunday, will be sent to one address r FIFTY CENTS per month. Addresses changed

#### A Crisis in Pennsylvania.

What we have been fearing for several days has happened in the anthracite re-York, a citizen and clergyman of national goading the strikers into committing consumption of the tooth powder. It ne overt act which would provide an effort has been successful.

In the town of Shenandoah, yesterday, the miners, killing two and wounding are fit subjects for his missionary zeal. seven. The casualties included the painful wounding of a little girl who chanced to be of the deputies. Naturally, that first what quarter of the universe the Demo bloodshed was all that was necessary as cratic majority could turn for a Speaker. play. By midnight the Fourth, Eighth, The trouble with Jefferson Monticello Levy Governor's Troop of cavalry, and Bat- ness as an orator and a real estate broker, tery C, all of the Pennsylvania milidistrict, under command of Briga- on strictly party measures. So, it is said, dier General Gobin. The other bri- that Tammany will not renominate him vision will be put in the field within a

A violent crisis has been thus precipitated, and the bad blood engendered by the initial killing at Shenandoah will for the new member. doubtless lead to much disorder and fighting today. If, as some people may have imagined, there was hope yesterfrom this time on promises to be bitter and relentless-a struggle between unfraction of the McKinley "full dinner pines, and to frown upon it in China, pail," on one side, and the Winchesters of the Pinkertons and the rifles, sabres, and machine guns of the soldiers on the

Still the strike spreads. Ten thousand more miners went out yesterday. Tomorrow the organizations of the trainmen and switchmen will meet to decide whether or not they will haul non-union coal. Their decision is not regarded as open to much doubt. The Shenandoah slaughter and the call for troops will doubtless settle the matter, and decidedly, in the negative. Action of the kind expected would absolutely tie up the railways and prevent the carriage of any more coal from the anthracite field.

In pointed contrast to the overbearing osition taken by the magnates of the Coal Trust, a statement published yesterday by President Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers, is evidence that the strikers are willing to waive recognition of their organization, and to meet employers on the terms which the latter repeatedly have declared their willingness to accept. Mr. Mitchell proposes to them that all the operators shall meet together, and that committees from all the mines shall meet together; the two meetings to occur at the same time, in the same place, but in different halls; and that then the two interests shall endeavor to reach a settlement of differences. The only condition named on the side of the men is that whatever agreement shall be arrived at will apply equally to all collieries in the anthracite region. This proposition shows the good faith and conservatism of the It is not likely that it will be accepted by the masters, who have now thrown away the scabbard and appealed

The labor element throughout the country will be aroused to exasperation by the new Lattimer tragedy, and will see in it fresh reason to organiz politically against the trusts. What the Coal Trust is doing in Pennsylvania, to fasten upon her laboring population economic slavery with conditions of semi-starvation, enforced by bayonets, the trusts will do everywhere else as they find power and opportunity.

It is a hideous object lesson, but all the more will it be taken to heart by the millions who toil for their bread, on the sixth day of November. Mr. Hanna declares that there is not a trust in the United States. Let him turn his beady eyes in the direction of Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, and Shenandoah! Let him elevate his opulent ears and listen to the crack of the rifles, the terrifying rattle of the Gatlings, and the shrieks of the wounded and dying!

There was a story in the humorous column of an Eastern paper not long ago about a resident of the suburbs who directed a friend to count the bill-boards when coming to visit him, and look for the house behind the eighteenth. Though this is, of course, a somewhat exaggerated statement, it suggests a nuisance equally hyperbolical, which ought to be abolished somehow.

It is foolish to assume that huge bill boards covered with staring signs or in artistic pictures are really of any value as advertisements. They speedily become a feature of the landscape so familiar a to pass wholly unnoticed by the wayfarer. Two minutes after seeing one of the things he would not know whether Jones' Rye Whisky or Potts' Painless Dentistry was advertised thereon. All he would know would be that he had seen a big,

ugly advertisement of something or other The chances that he would ever patronize the firm guilty of this method of advertisng are so small as to be incalculable by any known mathematical process.

Why, then, do men pay bill-posters to go around spreading their abominations over the landscape? Partly because it is ustomary. The first bill-poster doubtless achieved the object sought, and made people talk of the thing he wished to advertise. His success caused others to imitate him. There was a person who, in the story, invented a new word, and wrote t over all the dead walls and sidewalks. Next morning the word was in everybody's mouth. But if a dozen men did the same thing people would become accustomed to hat style of decoration and the words would cause no comment. It is just so with bill-posting. There are some sensa tions which can only be used successfully a certain number of times. Then they cease to attract attention. The first man who wore knickerbockers for bicycling caused a stir in his world. So did the first woman who rode a bicycle. Now both phenomena are so common that those who wish to be noticed must devise something else.

The objection to bill-posting is that it is ugly, wasteful, and useless; that it defaces the landscape and offends people's sense of the fitness of things without giving any adequate return to the world for the pain inflicted. When one is riding along a lovely country road it is not agreeable to see a yellow board stuck up gion. The Rev. Father Ducey, of New in a meadow, bearing in large letters the name of somebody's toothpowder, together reputation, who is studying the strike with a lithograph three feet high of a situation as a disinterested observer, as- | grinning man's face. Such a sight causes serts that the Coal Trust, through its the beholder to wish ardently for the dearmed detectives, has been systematically struction of the manufacturer, not the

makes people of an artistic temperament excuse for calling cut the troops. The wish that the tooth powder factory might be sunk in the deep sea, and the manufacturer given over to the sharks who, the local sheriff and his posse fired upon having more than one row of teeth apiece,

There is imminent danger that we may in the street, and the fatal wounding of miss the illuminating presence of Jefferson her father, who had rushed from his house M. Levy from the next Congress. Should to rescue her from the Winchester bullets that happen it would be hard to tell to a reason for bringing the military into Nevertheless the blow seems about to fall. and Twelfth regiments of infantry, the is that, while all men bow before his greatsome of them object to a tendency he has were ordered to the Schuylkill displayed to bolt the caucus of his party gades of the State forces are being mo- this year, and that his mantle is likely to bilized and it is probable that the entire fall upon Mr. O. H. P. Belmont. If that should prove to be the case, we suggest to the latter that he request the Sergeant-at-Arms to have the seat enlarged. Otherwise it would prove a painfully tight fit

We are pleased to learn that a large quantity of loot from Tientsin has arrived day that the efforts of Archbishop Ryan at San Francisco, addressed to the families to secure a settlement by arbitration or friends of the looters. If Mr. McKinmight succeed, it has been dissipated, ley has a proper conception of his "plain for the present at least, by the Coal duty," he will order it passed without cus-Trust's appeal to arms. The struggle tom house inspection, and forwarded to its various destinations at Government expense. It would be entirely inconsistent organized, poorly armed, and hungry for the Administration to encourage lootmen, fighting for the chance to earn a ing in Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philip-

Reports say that ex-President Kruger is going to Holland to appeal to the arbitration tribunal created by The Hague Conference. It is much more likely that the object of his visit is to look after the large fund which the Transvaal Government had in Europe for supply and secret service

Briefly stated, the Administration policy s to retreat from Pekin and to occupy Canton until after the Presidential elec-We resign the Winter Palace in the Forbidden City for the little old front porch. Such is politics!

#### More Panie Mongering (From the Phildelphia Press.

ch of Postma affords a rather exaggerated and hysterical example of the method of the Republican leaders in inciting alarms concerning the stability of the monetary standard in the event of Mr. Bryan's election. Mr. Smith asks: "Do the people realize that, great as would have been the shock caused by Bryan's election four years ago, his success now would produce a far greater convulsion? Do they understand that if there was reason for apprehension then there is double reason for alarm now?" It is quite evident from their indifference to the silver issue that the people do not realize the existence of the danger of financial panic and convulsion depicted in such lively colors by Republican campaign orators. The simple explanation of this great contrast with the popular feeling in retard to the currency four years ago is found not in general indifference concerning the maintenance of the gold standard, but in a total change of mancial conditions. As a consequence of this change of conditions the country persign in disbelieving, despite the panic mongers, that the currency is in any danger, no matter what may be the result of this Presidential election.

### Bryan's Letter.

(From the Springfield Republican.)

It is only when the letter comes to the question especially raised in President McKinley's letter that it begins to strike fire. Bryan's reply to the objections to a protectorate over the Philippines under native sovereignty is neat and entirely conclusive, for it is shown to be clear that if the President's objections are sound, then the Monroe Doctrine is a mere string of words, and we must withdraw our protection from the Southern Republics or absorb them. And especially forcible, and well phrased is this: "If we assert sovereignty over the Filipinos, we will have to defend that sovereignty by force, and the Filipinos will be our enemies; if we protect them from outside interference, they will defend themselves and will be our friends." (From the Springfield Repub ipinos will be our enemies; if from outside interference, they values and will be our friends."

### The Boutelle Case.

(From the Portland Argus.) If Congressman Boutelle was mentally If Congressman Boutelle was mentally unsound when elected to succeed himself, which was apparently the fact, it would seem that he was ineligible as a candidate and that those voting for him threw away their votes in a burst of generous appreciation and sympathy. The loyalty which prompted this action was admirable doubtless, but it cannot affect the legal consequences. And one of these consequences may prove to be that since Mr. Boutelle was ineligible the vote for him was thrown away and the minority candidate voted for is the lawful representative.

### The Mine Operators' Cause

(From the Indianapolis Press.) At this distance it looks like as brutal an id-blooded an effort of wealth to starve ou cold-nooded an effort of wealth to starve obverty, of strength to trample down weakness, of might to override right, as was ever inaugurated. The sympathy of the American people will surely go with the miners, not merely because they are the under dog in the fight, but because their cause is just and their condition appeals to every sentiment of humanity.

### Mostly Devoted to Apology.

(From the Omaha World-Herald.)
Seven thousand of the 10,000 words in McKinley's letter are devoted to explanations and
apologies for the Administration's course in the
Philippines. One hundred words are devoted to
the tariff. Less than 1,000 words are devoted to
the money question. Yet Mr. McKinley declares ney and tariff questions are the paramount But Mr. McKinley has a habit of tripping

### The Right Way Out.

ble consequences is clear. Submit the questions t issue between the operators and their employes o ar impartial board of arbitrators. The sooner his is done the better, alike for the "coal barns," the miners, and the great public that is lost unwillingly paying the cost of this needless.

# THE STEEL TRUST ACTS.

Price of Rails Fixed for the Coming Dr. Lewis A. Sayre Expires in New

Year.
The great Steel Rail Trust, composed of nearly all the companies that manu- Albert Sayre, one of the most emiiron. Great pressure has been brought to in broken health for about a year, and railway interests of the country, and it rheumatism. He was in his eight-first is known that the steel companies have made a hard fight to hold the price up to a higher notch. The \$35 rate has been in force for a year since it was made in the

steel companies.

the utmost secreey, the manufacturers even declining to state where the meetings were held. It is understood that they were conducted at 71 Broadway.

While it is inferred that the action taken will be endorsed by all the companies engaged in the manufacture of rails, it is not definitely known that all the companies definitely known that all the companies definitely known that all the companies were represented. Among such representatives as it is known have been in the city are Walter Scranton, of the Lackawanna Steel and Iron Company; Howard Stackhouse, of the Cambria Steel Company; C. M. Schwab, of the Carnegie Steel Company, and E. H. Gary, of the Federal Steel Com-

It is no secret that the leading railroad nen of the country looked for prices still lower than \$26 a ton for steel rails. From \$21 to \$25 a ton has been the figure which the railroad men thought should be established, and, extensive as is the reduction that has been made, there will probably be a disinclination on the part of the railroads to make extensive contracts at the \$26 rate. On the other hand, the steel com-\$26 rate. On the other hand, the steel companies are understood to have wished a \$28 rate. The rate fixed, it is understood, is supposed to be maintained for one year by the steel-rail pool.

There was a rumor yesterday to the effect that the Carnegie Steel Company has refused to bind itself by any action of the

but no confirmation of this was obtainable and it is not generally credited.

### COTTON GROWERS ORGANIZING. An Association to Control the Output

of the South. COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 22.—In another year the farmers of the South will be organized, it is declared, as never before in the history of the country. Unlike former movements of this kind, politicians are not tites. He became an honorary member at the head of it.

Growers' Association. The States of South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama are aleady organized, while during the fall and winter the work of organizing Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas will be pushed. To facilitate the work there will probably be three headquarters for as many districts ne at Atlanta for the Atlantic cotton States and Alabama, one at New Orleans for the Gulf States, and the other in one central Texas cities for that State. ach State will have its own organiza-, with a president, and this officer in State in which division headquarters are situated will probably take charge of everything alone. They are very dependent on capitalists. The success of the or-ganization depends on the co-operation of 500,000 farmers, bankers, merchants, ware-housemen, and ginners, and this, it is

Pending the organization of the other States, Harvey Jordan, President of the Georgia Association, is acting as the head of the associations organized, and, under direction of representative Southern cotton planters, is pushing the work in the several States. Speaking of the purpose of the Passed the Mental Test.

We will obtain within our own ranks

"To force the buyer to give a just price it will be necessary to furnish the supply commensurate with the demand. This can long period of time and furnishing spingood security as Government bonds. 'The cotton mills of the South are a unit in favor of this movement. They preer to pay a higher price, buying when eeded, than to be forced to buy twelve months' supply in ninety days at lower

### FOR A HOTEL COMBINE.

Plan to Place Big Hostelries Under One Management.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 22.-John M. in perfecting the greatest hotel combine ever suggested in this country. The capital stock of this proposed company is fixed the at \$10,000.000, with power to increase, as the demands require.

"This project has been in my mind for long time," said Mr. Campbell last night, and during the past summer I interested other hotel men, meeting with such sucother hotel men, meeting with such success that the project is now assured. Complete organization will be effected within a month, and by the opening of the next summer season we shall have all the leading hotels on the Atlantic Coast under one general head and managed practically by one man. One of the prime movers in the undertaking is Col. T. T. Green, of Woodbury, N. J., who owns the famous Green's Hotel at Fasadena, Cal.

"As arranged, all of the goods to be used "Forrester, Bennett, Gray, Taylor, A. J.

"As arranged, all of the goods to be used these big hotels will pass through one

project will be appraised and included at their true value as part of the stock. Leases on important hotels are also to, be valued and included as part of the company's assets. The project is sure to be a success, and several big capitalists outside of the regular hotel business are interested. This is not to be a trust, but a company similar to the Dennett Restaurant Company only on a larger scale?"

R. Jackson, W. Malon T. J. Gaughan, H. J. M. Son, H. L. Price, W. B. Mangle, H. Grimm. pany, only on a larger scale."

#### Lamentably Tardy. (From the Philadelphia Press.) Tess-I never saw any one as slow as Mr. Tim-

rus.

Jess—He is slow, isn't he?

Tess—Awfully, We were sitting in the parlor last night, and he suddenly said: "If you could only see how much I love you I'm sure you'd l'r me kiss you." I told him "I couldn't see it in that light," and he just sat there like a sitch

# EMINENT SURGEON DEAD.

York. NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—Dr. Lewis bear on the companies by the combined had suffered much from inflammatory

Dr. Sayre was born in Bottle Hill, Madisummer of 1899 at a conference of the son county, N. J., on February 29, 1820. teel companies.

The new price was announced late yeserday afternoon in New York and is the
father, Archibald Sayre, was a prosperous The new price was announced late yesterday afternoon in New York and is the result of a two-day's conference of the steel men. The formal announcement was made in the following brief statement:

"Representatives of manufacturers of steel rails have been in conference here lately for the purpose of exchanging views concerning the price at which rails should be sold on the basis of the present cost. They decided that \$26 per ton at Chicago and Eastern mills would be reasonable and proper."

Beyond this simple statement, made at the office of the Federal Steel Company the office of the Federal Steel Company by Presideni Gary, no information concerning the conference was made public. The entire conference has been conducted with sociated with his father in practice, and is

sociated with his father in practice, and is clinical professor of orthopaedic surgery in the New York University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College.

After finishing his course at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1842 Dr. Sayre was appointed prosector to the professor of surgery in that institution, and held the position until 1852, when he was made emeritus professor. In 1853 he was appointed surgeon to Bellevue Hospital; in 1859 became surgeon of the Charity Hosin 1859 became surgeon of the Charity Hos-pital on Blackwell's Island, and in 1873 conpital on Blackwell's Island, and in 1873 consulting surgeon to the same institution. One of the founders of Bellevue Hospital Medical College, he became professor of orthopaedic surgery and fractures and luxations, filling the chair there until 1898, when the college became united with the New York University. He was also one of the founders of the New York Academy of Medicine, the New York Pathological Society, and the American Medical Association. Of the last named he was elected Of the last named he was elected ciation. Of the last named he was elected vice president in 1886 and president in 1880. In January, 1880, Mayor Fernando Wood, who had been opposed by Dr. Sayre, appointed the latter resident physician, which office he filled under the administrations of Mayors Opdyke, Gunther, and Hoffman. Dr. Sayre gave his attention to the sanitary condition of the city, and was compelled to cope with the cholera which became prevalent in this country in the sixties.

ies. In 1864 Dr. Sayre achieved the distinction of being the first American physician to perform successfully the operation of the removal of the head of the femur in hip joint disease. Dr. Sayre visited Eu-rope in 1871. On every hand be was warm-ly received by his brethren of the medical ly received by his brethier of the profession. He was invited to lecture on hip joint disease and demonstrate his method before a number of medical sociements of the became an honorary member of the British Medical Association, the Med-The new movement promises to accomplish more for the farmers in the Cotton Growers' Association. The States of South The same honor was accorded him by the Medical Society of Norway, while for his services in Sweden, including attendance upon a member of the royal family, King Charles IV created him a Knight of the nactive reactive.

Order of Wasa. At the International Medical Congress in Philadelphia in 1876 Dr. Sayre perform-ed his hip joint disease operation in the presence of the congress. Dr. Sayre turned his attention to the Pott's disease and lateral curvature of the spine, with highly successful results. In 1877 he again visited Great Britain and gave lectures and demonstrations on original methods. In recognition of his reception the division work. One general head will be selected by the several States. He will be a strong financier who has the confidence of the bankers and capitalists of the South, because in this new movement the farmers are not trying, as heretofore, to do overwhite close. They are very decrease in the former of the south that the second of Great Britain. "The Practical Manual of Clubfoot" and other works were well re-ceived by the medical profession all over the world.

Dr. Savre was the inventor of a number of irstruments used in his practice, among them being the uvulatome, clubfoot shoe, flexible probe and a tracheoto-

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Sept. 22 .- The following candidates have passed all their menand for the protection of the producers correct statistical information in regard to the condition of the cotton crop prior to and during the period of harvesting. The association, knowing the amount of cotton to be produced, based on the most reliable set of statistics ever obtained, will be in art, Virginia; L. E. Morgan, Nebraska; A. position to fix a fair price for the raw H. Rice, Mississippi; J. D. Little, Ohio.

Since 1860 there have been fifteen Japanese students educated at the United States Naval Academy, six of whom graddone only by marketing the crop through uated a four years' course, and nine were withdrawn by their Government. From 1869 to 1900, when Hiroaki Tamma was graduthers their stock as needed. Here is where seek the co-operation of our bankers. Ootton in a bonded warehouse properly interest is recognized by banks as being as used is recognized by banks as being as used is recognized by banks as being as the seek that the seek th represented at the Academy. No Japa-nese students are expected at the coming term. Japanese students are educated in compliance with an act of Congress at the

year, having entered the institution at the age of eighteen years and six months. Superintendent Richard Wainwright, of PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 22.—John M. age of eighteen years and six months.

Campbell, of this city, who is an officer of the Hotelmen's Association of the United States and Canada, is the prime mover

Navy Department to assign Lieut. J. M. Chinese had been killed. Orchard to the Academy as head of the Department of Modern Languages.

Former Marine James A. Whalen of

Forrester, Bennett, Gray, Taylor, A. J. Martin; Trumpeter White; Privates C. W. Evans, C. Lyttle, W. J. Georgia, H. W. Cribbs, T. S. Waters, T. Kilpatrick, I. M. Green, H. M. Pryor, J. H. Maier, C. W. McVey, E. Houser, J. Dyce, C. F. Mason, E. J. Smith, C. F. Sunday, C. E. central depot, to be accepted adelphia of New York. Instead of of New York. In Whitney, J. J. Hutson, C. H. Batencord, R. Jackson, W. Malone, L. Hartel, T. H. Warrensford, M. O'Connor, C. Craig, T. J. Gaughan, H. J. Moran, H. H. Wilson, H. L. Price, W. H. Condon, W. W. W. Chimm, W. C. Craig, T. J. Gaughan, H. J. Woran, H. H. Wilson, H. L. Price, W. H. Condon, W. Criston, W. C. Craig, T. J. Gaughan, C. Craig, T. J. Gaughan, H. L. Price, W. H. Condon, W. Criston, W. C. Craigner, M. C. Craig

### Langhter Saved the Ship.

In a great storm, many years ago, rew were all at prayers, when a boy I In a great storm, many years also, a ship's crew were all at prayers, when a boy burst into a fit of violent inughter. Being reproved for his Ht-timed mirth and asked the reason for it, he said; "Why, I was laughing to think what a hissing the boatswain's red nose will make when it comes into contact with the water." This ludicrous remark set the crew to laughing, inspired them with new spirits, and by a great exertion they brought the vessel safely into port.

## MASSACRE OF THE CHINESE.

Details of the Slaughter by Russians in Manchuria.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—The "Evening Post" of yesterday contained an account facture rails, has made a cut in the price nent physicians and surgeons in this from \$35 a ton to \$26 a ton, announcing city, and sometimes called the "father of Russians at Blagovestchensk, written by from \$35 a ton to \$26 a ton, announcing city, and sometimes called the "father of lowering of prices or increase of chinese by that the move is taken on account of the lowering of prices or increase or increase of chinese by Russians at Blagovestchensk, written by orthopaedic surgery," died yesterday from Prof. G. Frederick Wright, of the Oberlin, lowering of prices on iron ore and pig a complication of diagases. He had been Ohio, Theological Seminary, who was erroneously reported killed at Pekin. The letter is dated at Stretensk, Siberia, August 6, and is as follows:

"Up to the 1st of July the relations be-tween the Russians and the Chinese seemed most cordial. The treaty which gave Port Arthur to Russia and permitted the building of the Chinese Eastern Rail way through Manchuria provided that the president of the road should be a China-man; that at the expiration of a hundred years the Chinese Government should be permitted to purchase it, and that the protection of the road should be jointly se cured by Chinese and Russian troops. The flag of the company is a combination of the Chinese and the Russian. "When I passed through Manchuria along

the line of the railway in June, perfect harmony seemed to prevail. The guards sent along with us were part of the time Chinese and the other part Cossacks. The engineer constructing the road terminating the upper Sungari River spoke in special praise of his Chinese soldiers. Our Cossack guards always seemed on the most cordial terms with the Chinese along the way, especially with the children. The news which we brought of the disturbances along the railway near Pekin and Tientsin caused no alarm, since these roads were controlled by English and German companies, and it was thought that the opposition was chiefly against that the opposition was chiefly against the English "Still there were some ominous signs. At

"Still there were some ominous signs. At Teling, near Mukden, the engineers, about the middle of June, received a telegram from Pekin saying that no more laborers could be procured on account of the revolution. At Quan-Chent-se we learned that there was much feeling against the road, arising from the ill treatment of the workmen, so that for some time no Manchurians had been willing to labor for the company. Many were prophesying that the road would never be completed. So far as we could learn, however, the cause of complaint lay with the Chinese contractors and not with the company, except as they did not exercise sufficient control over these. The work of grading was let out to Chinese middlemen, who hired coolies, whom they squeezed and cheated to the extent of their ability, which is second to that of no other people in the world. The coolies were all imported from the vicinity of Cheefoo and Tientsin. Probably 200,000 were at work along the line when we were there.
"When we emerged from the region the

last of June no fears were entertained by the Russians at Harbin. A few days after however, everything was changed. The families of the engineers were compelled to seek safety in flight. We found a number of them in Blagovestchensk a menth later awaiting opportunity to ascend the Amur to find railway transit home. Tro in great haste were gathered from quarter and hurried to Harbin for the tection of the property. In this effort Blagovestchensk was left defenceless and was soon besieged by the Chinese. There was a general conscription of horses all along the border, with the mobilization of all the troops and the seizure of all the steamers on the river for their transpor-"In ead of having escaped from danger

in each of having escaped from danger in ascending the Amur, we had run directly into it. The northern part of Manchuria is mostly mountainous and sparsely inhabited. From the mouth of the Sungari River to Blagovestchensk there are gari River to Blagovestchensk there are but few settlements on the Manchurian side of the Amur. Above that city for five hundred miles, the Chinese settlements are equally scarce. But the valley of the Nonyi extends from the centre of Manchuria well up to the vicinity of Blagovestchensk, and is thickly studded with villages. This line of settlements is continued to the Amur, and through it the Chinese in large numbers had overflowed Chinese in large numbers had overflowed into the valley of that river, not only settling on the Manchurian side, but living in great numbers in peaceful relations with the Cossacks on the Russian side. A fort was built by the Chinese many years ago at Aygun, about twelve miles below. To a great extent the Russians were dependent on the Chinese for labor in the mines up the Zeya River, and for their supply of vegetables, which the Chi-nese are especially successful in ralsing. That the Russians should have been so oblivious to the danger from an attack at this point is one of the most striking evidences of the cordiality of relations sup-

posed to exist between the countries. "But in the twinkling of an eye all this was changed. As soon as the Russian troops went down the river on transports (July 14) the fort at Agyun began, without warning, to fire upon passing steamboats, and on the 15th fire was opened upon Blagovestchensk, and some Russian villages were burned opposite the fort. The actual injury inflicted by the Chinese was slight, but the terror caused by it was indescribable, and it drove the Cossacks into a frenzy of rage. The peaceable Chinese, to the number of 3,000 or 4,000, in the city were expelled in great haste, and being forced upon rafts entirely inadequate were most of them drowned in attempting to cross the river. The stream was fairly black with their bodies. Three days after we counted hundreds of them in the water. In our ride through the country to read term. Japanese students are educated in compliance with an act of Congress at the expense of their own Government.

Matzmulla, the first to graduate, rebelled against his own Government and was beheaded. Viscount Tamurz, who graduated last June, was a favorite at the Academy. He was an all-round athlete and a clever gymnast. He also excelled in fencing. When he left the Academy he had not quite reached his twenty-third year, having entered the institution at the the city on Thursday, the 19th, we up the river for 500 miles above the city

"We do not mention these facts to excite Orchard to the Academy as head of the Department of Modern Languages.

Lieut Commander Stacy Potts, head of the Department of Marine Engineering and Naval Construction, has been detached from the Naval Academy, and ordered as Inspector of Machinery at Philadelphia. Lieut Commander E. T. Warburton, now at the Academy, may succeed to the vacancy.

Former Marine James A. Whalen of was packed up in carts and removed i the middle of the night to the prairie the interior. The guards were insufficient, and the only way, as they thought, to protect their own families was to strike ter ror into the hearts of all the Chinese. And so the work of destruction has gone on.

### OLD SEA CAPTAIN DYING.

Jacob Teal Roved the Ocean for Over Half a Century. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 22.-Jacob Teal, one of the best-known, as well as one of the last of the old-line sea captains

who made Philadelphia famous as a seaport, is lying at the point of death at his home, in this city.

Mr. Teal, who was born in Cape May county, N. J., in 1811, came to this city with his parents when an infant, and

Philadelphia has ever since been his home. Following the footsteps of his father, who sailed the first vessel that ever carried American-made sails, adopted the sea as a profession, spending fifty-four years on board various ships, many of which he commanded. In 1882 he resigned the command of his last vessel to accept an appointment as a member of the United States Board of Surveyors for Philadelphia, a position which he filled with credit for ten years.

In 1892 the advancing infirmities of age compelled him to relinquish his office, and since that time he has lived in retirement. Old age is the cause of his present condition, and the attending physicians have told the veteran sailor's family that death

### WAR AGAINST BAD BEEF.

Cattle Seized at Baltimore Found to

Be Diseased. BALTIMORE, Sept. 22.-Dr. John S. Fulton, Secretary of the State Board of Heaith, accompanied by Dr. James Bosley, Health Commissioner of Bal imore, paid a visit yesterday to the Union Abat toir, at Claremont, for the purpose of examining the carcasses of three animals which were slaughtered on Wednesday under the supervision of Inspector M.tten, of the State Board of Health.

These animals were seized on account of having "lumpy jaw." The lower jaw and tongue were removed from each and taken for examination to the Taberatory of Dr. Jose Hirsh, where they were atory of Dr. Jose Hirsh, where they were found to have extensive infections with actinemyces, or ray-fungus. The ray-fungus is a vegetable organism something like yeast plant and is capable of producing serious and even fatal disease in both animals and man. A number of cases of this disease in human beings have been observed by Baltimore surgeons in the past year.

geons in the past year.

The cattle which were seized, besides having extensive disease, were extremely emaciated. They were condemned and were put in a fertilizer tank in the presence of the health officers. Some idea of the quality of this meat may be gained from the fact that the three animals tragether weighed little more than 700 pounds, while a good beef would dress from 700 pounds. from 700 pounds up.

from 700 pounds up.

Dr. Fulton, in an interview, said:
"Many cattle of this character and quality come to Baltimore and are purchased by dealers who make a specialty of cheap meat. The passable cuts from the round and loin are sold to the cheap groceries and are extensively advertised in window signs. The tongues and livers, if not grossly diseased, go on the market. The remainder of the carcass is made up into pudding and sausag.

"While the dangers from this sort of food are not very definite, such materials "while the dangers from this sort of food are not very definite, such materials cannot be made into wholesome food or such food as persons will knowingly buy. Quantities of this sort of meat are sold

soup-meat.
"The importance of watching the importations of live cattle and the prepara-tion of meat for sale in Maryland increases just in proportion as neighboring States grow more careful in this respect. It is to some extent the custom of live stock inspectors to permit the owner to re a condenned animal and seek a market in another State. It can, therefore, easily be seen that with lax administration of the food laws in Maryland the number of diseased animals imported would rapidly increase.

"The work which has been going forward for the last two weeks, and particu-larly the seizure and tanking of five ani-mals, has caused the dealers to notify their out-of-town correspondents that there is no market at Claremont for very poor cattle. It might not be necessary to keep up daily visits and inspections at Claremont in order to break up the traffic in diseased meat. It is only necessary to make the trade unprofitable. This could be done if sufficiently frequent inspections were made and enough cattle were lost to the dealers to drive them into more legi-timate and safer lines of business.

timate and safer lines of business,
"Under the present law regulating the
preparation and sale of food and drink
preparation and sale of foot and drink sufficient money is not available for this work. We have accumulated, by economy, a small fund which is sufficient to make the slaughtering of diseased cattle extremely unprofitable, and the board in-tends, as far as its means will permit, to continue the inspections and to seize and destroy as many cattle as they can find."

### A REAR-END COLLISION.

Sleeping Flagman Caught in Maryland Wreck.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 22.—Neglect of duty on the partof a flagman detailed to watch an extra freight train resulted in the investor over the flagman and others and the superior of the flagman and others and the superior over the country, often on very slight provocation. jury of the flagman and others and the wreck of three cars and an engine on the daughter of C. C. Roe, a wealthy citizen of Buf-Western Maryland Railroad at Emory falo, N. Y., has been granted a steambout pilot's

Grove early yesterday morning.

The accident occurred on the Baltimore and Harrisburg division near its junction

Hierose, having passed the rigid examination before the examiners at Norfolk, Va. Miss Roe is the first woman ever granted a pilot's license in Virginia. with the main line and on the stretch just | Mr. Barney Johnson, who resides near Bedford; back of the signal station. The extra Ky., lives in a house that was built in 1793. It freight, with two engines, had been back- is a log dwelling and the logs, blue ash, about ed into the stretch just around a bend, which concealed it from trains coming from the direction of Harrisburg.

eight inches square, are as sound as a de was built by Col. Daniel Johnson, grandit the present owner. It is the oldest in Trimble county.

John Derr was left to flag the morning milk train from Harrisburg, due at 7.24 Its quality of resisting oxidation indefinitely and o'clock, but he entered the caboose and went to sleep. The Harrisburg train came fueed into the body of that material or even on time, turned the curve, and into the waiting train. The caboose con-

and the flagman.

The fireman of the Harrisburg train saw the danger as the engine rounded the curve and jumped, escaping with some bruises, but the engineer stuck to his post and passed through unscathed. The baggagemaster of the Harrisburg train was painfully injured in the arms and legs and had one hand cut by the avalanche of milk cans which fell upon him.

Thomas Peterson, of Perth Amboy, was the first negro to exercise the right of suffrage under the frittenth Amendment. Peterson wears a gold medal given him by the people of Perth Amboy to commemorate the fact that he was the first negro to vote. The vote was cast at a special eity election ten days after the amendment was passed.

early train. He was much burised and shocked. Dr. J. W. Chambers, who attended him at his home, said that he did not think he had sustained internal inju-

The engine plowed its way for twenty feet, forcing a box car of the Pennsylva-nia Railroad off its trucks and piling it ip against the engine, and then up against the engine, and then cut in half a box car of the Western Maryland Road. The front trucks of the engine were doubled up under it and the rear wheels thrown off the track. The pilot was carried away completely and the boiler was ripped in the side.

Wrecking crews from Hanover and Union Bridge, under Superintendent S. M. Nanicfold, of the Harrisburg division, and Master Mechanic David Holtz, of Union Bridge, were soon upon the scene, and the tracks were clear by 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Passengers between Baltimore and Harrisburg were transferred around the wreck. It is thought \$1,000 will cover the loss by the wreck.

### CURRENT HUMOR.

More Than Desirable.

"How many studies are you taking this year?" asked the caller of the little girl who has just made her advent into a higher grade.
"Four more than I want to take," she replied.
"But how many have you in all?"
"Four," was the reply.

Bound to Get There.

Other People's Troubles.

Student (who has had a glass too much)—I say, briver (hic), you drive me to No. 10 Holz Street, up four flights!

Driver (who also has had a glass too much)—All ight (hic!), sir! Which door, sir (hic!) right or

(From the Chicago News.) Nephew-O, the gout is nothing, uncle. I houldn't mind if I had it.
Uncle-I shouldn't mind, either, if you had it. That Baneful Maine Result.

(From the Cleveland Plain Dealer.)
"He seems to have hurt his head."
"Result of a fall?"
"No, result of figuring out the Presidential result, based on the Prohibition vote in Aroostook county."

Citing an Exception.

(From the Chicago News.)
"In union there is strength," remarked the cralizer, as he approached the free-lunch detrement and applied some mustard to a cheese

sandwich.
"Oh, I don't know," rejoined the bartender, as he took a quart bottle that was half-full of whisky and filled it up with water.

Merit is the pre-eminent quality of Heurich's beers, and it was by merit only that Maerzen and Senate vere awarded the prize medal at the Paris Exposition.

### NOTES OF THE DAY.

Idaho women will have a chance to vote for President this year.

-Widows draw at least one-quarter of all the United States pensions. German troops proceeding to China are being arnished with coats and boots lined with catskin.

An anatomist says: "There are not ten men in every thousand so built that they can go with-Andrew Carnegie has promised to the Greenock town council the sum of \$25,000 for founding a public library in Greenock, Scotland.

Dallas, Tex., has floated a loan of \$150,000 at 4 per cent interest, the lowest rate ever obtained by any Southern city of the second class. The first snow of the season fell on Mount Washington last Monday night, an admonition of the winter that is only just a little ahead of us. Chicago people are facing an advance in the price of milk, and they are nearly as hostile about it as they would be if the price of beer was raised.

In the land of the dragon princes are plentiful and, according to the Chinese equivalent of Debrett, there are no fewer than 6,000 "princes of the blood."

Buckle's chapter on the "Decline of Spain," aptly illustrates the part education and ignorance play in the fate of nations. Without education nations step backward.

The late Lord Russell was fond of whist. At car6z, however, as elsewhere, he was quick of temper, and the partner who satisfied him had to be a very good player, indeed.

Zachariah Robinson, a life prisoner incaree-rated at the Columbus, (Ohio) penitentiary is doing a risky piece of work. He is painting a standpipe which rises to a height of 150 feet. The residents of Merrick, near Springfield, Mass., are being annoyed by screams that seem to come from a woman in distress. All efforts to locate the source of the screams have been futtle.

Only one pensioner who served in the war of 1812 is left. His name is Hiram Cronk. He is 100 years old, and lives in Oncida county, N. About 2,000 widows of 1812 are left on the rolls They say that the late drought has not been paralleled in New England for thirty years, and not surpassed since 1856. This covers a period almost as long as the memory of the oldest inhabitant.

Mr. Alfred T. Turner, the city treasurer of Boston, has just passed his eightieth birthday. In the seventeen years in which he has held the office he has handled over a billion and a quarter of dollars.

The police department in Berlin, Germany, has Interpolice department in Berlin, Germany, has undertaken a thorough revision of the bakeshops, much to the astonishment of the Master Bakers' Association there, which had begun to ridicule the bakeshop law.

At San Francisco the Board of Supervisors has passed an ordinance reducing the hours that laundries may be in operation each day, which is designed to reduce the hours of labor of the over-worked employes of these concerns from fifteen to twelve hours. An Irishman of Brooklyn named Joseph Leavey

has been given permission to change his name to Joseph Emmet. He says he has been mistaken for a Jew, on account of the likeness of his name Leavey to Levy, which has been a great amoyance to his family and himself.

The bubonic plague, identified with the "Black Death" of the Middle Ages, has now spread to four of the five continents, and may any day make its appearance in Australia, if it is true that the eastern islands of she Sunda Archipelago are swarming with Indian refugees. The enormous increase in the supply of food sent into Paris owing to the Exhibition

by the octroi statistics just published. The in-crease in these taxes during August amounted to £68,000, while the total increase since the begin-ning of the year is upward of £320,000. The people of the western coast of North Wales are asking the Government to contribute £20,000 one-third of the estimated cost-for a harbor of refuge in Pwllheli Bay. The corporation proposes to contribute another £20,000, and the Cambrian Railway Company a like amount.

of England. It is not generally known that Queen Victoria rules over more Mohammedans than the Saltan of Turkey, over more Hebrews than there are in Palestine, and over more negroes than any other sovereign who is not a native of Africa. An automobile accident insurance association

Wide and populous are the domains of the rule

Miss Ionia Ivan Roe, twenty-four years old

Platinum is peculiarly the electrician's meta-

taining the sleeping man was thrown from the track, a mass of splinters and debris, and the flagman was thrown into a fence corner in the ditch.

The fireman of the Harrisburg train the fireman of the Harrisburg train the former of the Harrisburg train the former of the Harrisburg train the former of the Harrisburg train the fireman of the fireman of the Harrisburg train the fireman of the Harrisburg train take its place for these uses.

The Russian General Kryanovsky is endeavoring to carry out a novel idea in connection with the fireman of the Harrisburg train train the fireman of the Harrisburg train the fireman of the fireman of the Harrisburg train the fireman of the

stamps was invented in 1850 by Henry Archer and sold to the British Government for \$20,000 The "penny post," so dear an institut inglishmen, was started as a private so by Robert Murray, and sold by him in handsome fortume. Eleven years later it were annexed to the Crown.

An Austrian inventor has just patented a spea All alstrian inventor may jos pacteda a spatial congregation of the greatest value to persons of forgetful and irregular habits. It consists of a clock-phonograph combination. In place of the regular striking attachment is a phonograph, which can be set to speak a sentence at any time desired, thus becoming an unfailing reminder to its owner of the duties of each successive hour.

Ali Bey, the second son of Arabi Pacha, oon to be married in Kandy to the daughter of the late Jacob Samy Pacha, who died last year in Kandy. The bride-elect is said to be an intelligent young woman and to speak English fluently. Arabi Pacha intends making the wedding a big social function and in view of that the presents are already very numerous. The honeymouth of the property of the

will be spent in Egypt.

Australian rabbit exporters are dissatisfied with the methods of the Colonial Government toward exterminating rabbits. An expensive department, it is said, is maintained for the purpose of poisoning the animals, whereas trapping would be equally efficacious and would bring in a revenue of £100,000. There is now a large trade in frozen rabbits and exporters would be willing to pay reasonable prices for them.

It is a somewhat remarkable fact, says the "London Express," that the hop, although only cultivated in a few districts in a few English cultivated in a few districts in a few English counties, yet grows freely in a wild condition in many places. It is a perennial, flowering in July and August, and to be found in hedges and thickets. The plant is only cultivated, for instance, in the northeastern portions of Hampshire, and about Petersfield, and even there it does not cover 3,000 acres in all. It grows and flourishes, however, in a wild state all over the county, including the Isle of Wight.

The chemical composition of the atmosphere raries very little. Whether we take a sample from the top of the Himalayas or at sea level the contents of oxygen, nitrogen, etc., are practhe contents of oxygen, nitrogen, etc., are it itically the same. The favorable effects of altitudes upon many diseases cannot be expla by any gaseous peculiarity in the composition the air and is probably largely due to the crease of microbes and dust. Health resort pine, birch, and oak forests owe their bene effect to the traces of hydrogen and hydrocar in the shape of essential oils and aromatic puets which are found in the air in such is

"Americans are accused of an undue fondness for money," said one of them who had just re-turned from Europe, "and if that charge is true they certainly deserve a great deal of credit for they certainly deserve a great deal of credit for talking about the subject less than the people of any other nation. In my travels abroad I came into contact with many nationalities, and of all these none discussed the question of money so little as the Americans. I found that French and Germans would ask me the price of various articles with the greatest frankness, and evidently it did not strike them as at all peculiar that men were not in the habit of being asked how much they had paid for their hats and coats."